

Name of dataset or data source:	Port Macquarie Hastings LGA Vegetation and EEC Maps 2014 VIS IDs 4205 and 4206
Custodian of the dataset or data source:	ED Science (E&H)
Description:	<p>Port Macquarie Hastings Shire Council Vegetation Mapping undertaken by Biolink Ecological Consultants from Nov 2012 to March 2013. The Port Macquarie Hastings Local Government Area encompasses an area of approximately 368,610ha between Taree and Kempsey on the mid-north coast of NSW.</p> <p>Field survey commenced in May 2010 and was completed in November 2012, the latter period also allowing for ground-truthing and further refinement of mapped communities. Collectively, a total of 457 field sites were sampled, comprising 219 sites conforming to requirements of Modules 1 & 2 of the NVTs and 238 Rapid Assessment sites; converted data from a further 138 field sites associated with earlier studies was also utilized. A total of 611 plant species from 131 Families were recorded from the field sites.</p> <p>The mapping project captured approximately 115,922ha of vegetation in 12,967 discrete polygons. Vegetation mapping was undertaken in two stages and involved polygon capture down to a minimum patch size of 0.25ha (0.1ha for littoral rainforest) using task-specific software and a combination of satellite, aerial and digital imagery. Excluding National Park and State Forest estate approximately 115,922ha of remnant vegetation was captured for purposes of the mapping project. Once captured, polygons were internally partitioned by hand. Field survey involved a combination of formal 0.04ha floristic plots sampled in accord with Modules 1 and 2 of the NSW Government's Native Vegetation Type Standard. Less detailed but similarly quantitative "rapid" assessments were also undertaken in other areas, supported by foot-, vehicle- and air-based traverses for ground truthing purposes. Available data from other studies was also employed to assist the mapping process.</p> <p>The vegetation dataset also includes field attribute classifications for the PMHC Koala Habitat Management Plan.</p> <p>Data were reviewed by Darkheart Eco-Consultancy in 2014. These data supersede VIS_ID 3925.</p> <p>Two updated datasets:</p> <p>PortMacquarieLGA_2014_E_4205: vegetation communities</p> <p>PortMacquarieLGA_EEC_2014_E_4206: EEC data</p> <p>VIS_ID 4205</p> <p>VIS_ID 4206</p>
Data quality rating:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Institutional Environment - 5 ☆ Accuracy - 3 ☆ Coherence - 2 ☆ Interpretability - 3 ☆ Accessibility - 3

- ✓ Does the information have the potential to enhance services or service delivery?
- ✓ The data aligns with the Data Quality Framework, including:
 - Legislation
 - Policies
 - Information Asset Governance
 - Standards
 - Data Management Plans
- ✓ The following governance roles and responsibilities for this asset are clearly assigned:
 - Information Asset Owner
 - Information Asset Custodian
 - Information Steward
- ✓ Data collection is authorised by law, regulation or agreement
- ✓ The Custodial agency has no commercial interest or conflict of interest in the data

ACCURACY

Good



- ✓ Data has been subject to a data assurance process (for example: Checking for errors at each stage of data collection and processing, or verifying data entry and making corrections if necessary.)
- ✓ There are no known gaps in the data or if there are gaps (for example: non-responses, missing records, data not collected), they have been identified in caveats attached to the dataset.
- ✓ The data collection met the objectives of the primary user. The data correctly represents what it was designed to measure, monitor or report.

- ✗ Data is revised and the revision is published if errors are identified
- ✗ No changes have been made or other factors identified (for example: weighting, rounding, de-identification of data, changes or flaws in data collection or verification methods) that could affect the validity of the data; or any changes/factors have been identified in caveats attached to the asset.

COHERENCE

Fair



- ✓ Standard definitions, common concepts, classifications and data recording practices have been used.
- ✓ The data can be analysed over time (for example, there have not been any significant changes in the way items are defined, classified or counted over time).

- ✗ Elements within the data can be meaningfully compared.
- ✗ This data is generally consistent with similar or related data sources from the same discipline
- ✗ The data does not form part of a collection or, if it is the latest in a series of data releases, there have not been any changes in methodology or external impacts since the last data release.

INTERPRETABILITY

Good



- ✓ Information is available about the primary data sources and methods of data collection (e.g. instruments, forms, instructions).

- ✓ Information is available to help users evaluate the accuracy of the data and any level of error
- ✓ Information is available to explain concepts, help users correctly interpret the data and understand how it can be used
- ✗ A data dictionary is available to explain the meaning of data elements, their origin, format and relationships
- ✗ Information is available to explain ambiguous or technical terms used in the data

- i Find out more about the data dictionary from the Custodian (contact details below).
- i Find out more about the primary data sources and methods of data collection from the Custodian (contact details below).
- i Find out more about concepts used in this dataset and how to understand or interpret the data from the Custodian (contact details below).
- i Find out more about ambiguous or technical terms used in the data from the Custodian (contact details below).

ACCESSIBILITY

Good



- ✓ Data is available online with an open licence
- ✓ Data is available in machine-processable, structured form (e.g. CSV format instead of an image scan of a table)
- ✓ Data is available in a non-proprietary format (e.g. CSV, XML)
- ✗ Data is described using open standards (e.g. RDF, SPARQL) and persistent identifiers (URIs or DOIs)
- ✗ Data is linked to other data, to provide context (e.g. employee ID is linked to employee name or species name is linked to genus)

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For more information about this dataset or data source, contact:

NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Data Broker email:

data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au

Understanding the Data Quality Statement

The data quality statement aims to help you understand how a particular dataset could be used and whether it can be compared with other, similar datasets. It provides a description of the characteristics of the data to help you decide whether the data will be fit for your specific purpose.

The Data Quality statement is prepared by the data custodian (provider of the dataset), using a questionnaire that has been developed in accordance with the NSW Government Standard for Data Quality Reporting.

About the quality rating:

The reporting questionnaire asks five questions for each of these data quality dimensions:

- Institutional Environment
- Accuracy
- Coherence
- Interpretability
- Accessibility

For each question: “yes” = 1 point; “no” = 0 points

The number of points determines the Quality Level for each dimension (high, medium, low).

Only dimensions with four or five points receive a star.

Points	Quality Level	Star / No Star
0	Poor	No Star
1	Poor	No Star
2	Fair	No Star
3	Good	No Star
4	Very Good	Star
5	Excellent	Star

Evaluating data quality

Quality relates to the data's “fitness for purpose”. Users can make different assessments about the data quality of the same data, depending on their “purpose” or the way they plan to use the data.

The following questions may help you evaluate data quality for your requirements. This list is not exhaustive. Generate your own questions to assess data quality according to your specific needs and environment.

- What was the primary purpose or aim for collecting the data?
- How well does the coverage (and exclusions) match your needs?
- How useful are these data at small levels of geography?
- Does the population presented by the data match your needs?
- To what extent does the method of data collection seem appropriate for the information being gathered?
- Have standard classifications (eg industry or occupation classifications) been used in the collection of the data? If not, why? Does this affect the ability to compare or bring together data from different sources?
- Have rates and percentages been calculated consistently throughout the data?
- Is there a time difference between your reference period, and the reference period of the data?
- What is the gap of time between the reference period (when the data were collected) and the release date of the data?
- Will there be subsequent surveys or data collection exercises for this topic?
- Are there likely to be updates or revisions to the data after official release?